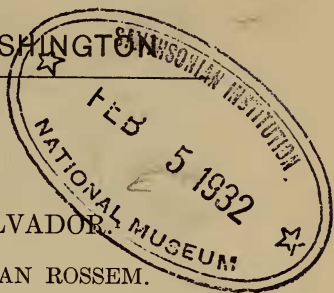


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW ATTLA FROM EL SALVADOR

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In describing a new race of *Attila spadiceus* from El Salvador, the writers are not unmindful of the somewhat startling array of synonyms which have resulted in the past from failure to appreciate the extraordinary amount of individual variation to which the species is subject.² However, the large Mexican races, *Attila spadiceus flammulatus* Lafresnaye of the Atlantic slope and *Attila spadiceus cinnamomeus* Lawrence of the Pacific slope, are well known to be characterized by a brown dorsal coloration, regardless of the variation displayed in the underparts. It is with this large, brown-backed group that the series of ten birds from El Salvador belongs, not one of them possessing the slightest trace of olive above, even on the head. But since they seem to differ consistently from these other races we propose to call them:

Attila spadiceus salvadorensis, subsp. nov.

EL SALVADOR ATTLA.

Type.—Male adult; no. 17,757, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Lake Olomega, Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador; April 7, 1926; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original no. 10,835; altitude 200 feet; "breeding condition."

Subspecific characters.—Resembles *Attila spadiceus flammulatus* Lafresnaye, of southeastern Mexico, in yellow rump and upper tail coverts and grayish brown pileum, but rest of upper parts and tail very much paler. Resembles *Attila spadiceus cinnamomeus* Lawrence, of western Mexico, in dorsal coloration, but rump and upper tail coverts bright orange-yellow (not ochraceous) and pileum more grayish, less brownish. Measurements

¹ Contribution from the California Institute of Technology.

² For reviews of the Central American forms of *Attila* see Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, 1922, pp. 223-224, and Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit. 183, 1925, pp. 11-14.

of type: wing, 97.0; tail, 80.0; culmen from base, 28.7; tarsus, 26.0; middle toe minus claw, 17.7.

Range.—Coastal slope and coastal range of El Salvador. Northwestern and southeastern limits not yet determined.

Remarks.—This form is not unlike the ochraceous phase of *Attila spadiceus citreopygus* (Bonaparte) which was described by Ridgway as "*Attila citreopyga luteola*," but is of course decidedly larger. All of the ten examples of the new race are remarkably uniform above, but show the usual range of olive green, tawny and yellow suffusion on the underparts.